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WHILE WAITING FOR THE TEACHER.

Music.—The standard musical pitch recognized and used at the World's Columbian Exposition is that known in acoustics and in music as A 435, or that A which gives 435 double vibrations in a second of time.

Gounod was unable to produce "Faust" in Paris until a fee of \$2,500 had been paid to the manager.

Art.—Enormous prices are paid by dealers for paintings of foreign artists, and the pictures are brought to this country for reproduction. The profit in etchings and engravings is great, and most dealers sell more manufactured than painted pictures.

Medicine.—Antikamnia. The name itself suggests what it is, and what its remedial characteristics are: Anti (*Greek*), opposed to; Kamnos (*Greek*), pain—hence a remedy to relieve pain and suffering. For headaches of all descriptions; nervous disturbance from excessive brain work by scholars, teachers or professional men; the neuralgias resulting from excesses in eating or drinking; the acute pains suffered by women at time of period; the muscular aches, general malaise, frontal head-

aches and sneezing incident to severe colds or grippe; and, in fact, all conditions in which pain is prominent, Antikamnia is now universally prescribed. Antikamnia tablets bearing the monogram *AK* are kept by all druggists. Two tablets, crushed, is the adult dose. A dozen five-grain tablets kept about the house will always be welcome in time of pain.

Literature.—Milton had a strong taste for music and dedicated his "Comus" to the great composer Henry Lawes. He occasionally sang and often played the bass viol and the organ. Gray also loved music, and, though sometimes persuaded to sing, would do so with some diffidence. He took lessons on the harpsichord from the younger Scarlatti, and was the first to introduce Pergolesi into England.

Science.—A knowledge of the physiology of the human larynx has made it possible to supply artificial voices to people who have been deprived of the one nature gave them, and a number of cases exist where the cavity has been opened and a larynx made of suitable material with rubber membranes has been inserted and become practically useful in speech.

The disposition of the typical young lady to have "a good cry" seems to have been found physiologically proper. Medical authorities assert that crying is the best exercise for young children. One hospital superintendent says that a healthy baby should cry three or four times a day at least, and from ten to fifteen minutes at the time.

There are many reasons in favor of the supposition that Mars is more likely to have been inhabited in past ages than at the present time, in spite of its atmosphere, or water, or clouds.

It is thought by many experts that the supply of natural gas will last but a few years longer; indeed, considering the prodigal waste of it on its own ground, the wonder is that it has lasted so long.

In case of fire in a building, crawl on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with woolen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. Don't get excited.

An exchange says that "people are starring this year who have no right to star." 'Twas ever thus. People are singing who have no right to sing; people are winking who have no right to wink; people are living who have no right to live. Let not your soul be troubled. The onward march of time will right these wrongs.

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NATIONALITY IN MUSIC.

Music is the most subtle representative of the innermost human characteristics of all kinds, said Sir Hubert Parry, the celebrated English musician, in the course of a discussion recently on "Nationality in Music." The more so because people were so completely innocent of the fact. What they liked was in accord with their natures, and must in the end show what they really were. The historian of the distant future would have to turn to the music of the various times and peoples to make sure of his estimate of their national characters. Even in early periods of artistic development national traits were perceptible. In national music it was a matter of course. But it extended to artistic music as well. In British music of the past, as well, perhaps, as the present to a certain extent, there was manifested a degree of caution and deliberation which prevented the music produced from having the warmth and passion of music of some other nations. The great gift of the nation was in the direction of organization, which is the formal part of an art. We moved too cautiously and deliberately, seeking to try every step before going on to the next. Every branch of the human race was represented closely by its music, because it was not reason which governed men's actions but their moods, and it was the moods of men which were represented by music. Bach was the first to venture to express human emotion by means of music. It should not be overlooked that a multitude of forgotten composers by gradual progress, the result of experiment, made the technical resources upon which Bach could draw.

In the early ages when music was beginning to be developed artistically composers aimed at devotional expression; artistic music was confined to the services of the church, and all the secular emotions which are represented by rhythm were left out of count. Devotional feelings found most natural vent in vocal expression which is essentially unrhymic, unless imitated from formulas of instrumental music. It was not until many experiments had been made to adapt the resources of vocal, to the requirements of instrumental art, that people began to see how essential rhythm was even in instrumental music. When men began to cultivate artistic instrumental music they began to perceive that rhythm was the first essential in that branch of art. They misconceived in the first instance, and made their instrumental music like vocal music and quite unrhymic. But as soon as they woke up, a change came over the whole range of art. It is rather the tendency of the present day to try to express strong emotional effects and to neglect the artistic effects. You could not have a musical art without something which represented intellect. Violent emotionalism was only half representative of the human animal, and art wanted to present him in his higher as well as in his animal qualities.

Now that art possessed these abundant resources there was a danger of our being handicapped by our caution and predilection for organization, rejecting anything that cannot be judged by the highest standard and stand the test of constant intelligent attention without displaying flaws. National characteristics are discernible in early specimens of art. Thus even the examples of music of Henry VIII.'s reign were characterized by a kind of hesitancy and crudeness, which is essentially English as far as music is concerned.

It is as well not to be misled by the fact that great musicians have often written in the style of other nations. Mozart, for instance, cultivated the Italian style, for indeed there was no other style then going which was sufficiently developed to afford him the opportunity to use his marvellous faculties. German art was too young, and had been cultivated so far insufficiently and the composers who sought to address themselves only to their fellow countrymen had been almost entirely forgotten, because the technique of their art was not sufficiently advanced to enable them to attain a high degree of artistic interest in their work. He did not think that sufficient importance had been given to the influence of scales upon the melodic system. The persistent repetition of familiar strains had something to do with particular products, and it was the preponderance of average of various combinations which represented nationality in music. This preponderance was very prominent amongst the Slavs, and to a much smaller extent, amongst the Irish also. Mental aberrations and even failures had their inevitable influence upon the characteristics of a race, and it was impossible to draw any line excepting the limits of the actual development of civilization. In the higher forms of art rhythm held a very important place, and no one had equalled Bach in the infinite complexity of simultaneous rhythm which abounded in his works.

No doubt some day the reaction would come. After the overwhelming invasion of the noble savage who used the accumulated resources of technique of other natives with wild and intoxi-

cating profusion had run its course, it might come to the turn of the more staid and deliberate race; and if great music should come ultimately from this country it must come in a form which comprises those high artistic qualities which represent subtle and comprehensive faculties of organization in relation to the ordinary affairs of the world.

KUNKEL POPULAR CONCERTS.

The most successful season in the history of the Kunkel Popular Concerts is now drawing to a close, and every Thursday night witnesses the cozy Association Hall in the Y. M. C. A. Building crowded to its utmost capacity with a fashionable and critical audience. The Kunkel Concerts have taken a deep hold upon the musical public, which realizes the splendid work effected for its good and the many enjoyable treats afforded by exceptionally well arranged and representative programmes. The Kunkel Concerts are deserving of the highest support, and enthusiastic audiences are proving their appreciation of the splendid numbers presented in solos, duos and trios and the high-class talent engaged.

The following are the programmes rendered since last report:

238th Kunkel Popular Concert (fourteenth concert of the season), Thursday evening, February 23, 1899.

1. Piano Solo—Sonata in A major, Mozart. *a.* Theme and Variations. Andante grazioso. *b.* Menuette. *c.* Allegretto. Alla Turca.
2. Violin Solo—Concerto in E minor, Mendelssohn. *a.* Allegro molto appassionato. *b.* Andante. *c.* Allegro molto vivace. Guido Parisi.
3. Song—*a.* Chanson Florian, Godard. *b.* Mignon, D'Hardelot. Miss May Farr.
4. Duet for Piano—Poet and Peasant—(Overture by Suppe). Grand Concert Paraphrase, Melnotte. Charles J. Kunkel and Charles Kunkel.
5. Violin Solo—*a.* Serenade in Venice, Parisi. *b.* Twilight, Massenet. *c.* Capriccio, Tirindelli. Guido Parisi.
6. Song—Moline, Papini. With violin obligato. Miss May Farr and Signor Guido Parisi.
7. Piano Duet—The Jolly Blacksmiths, Paul. Charles J. Kunkel and Charles Kunkel.

239th Kunkel Popular Concert (fifteenth concert of the season), Thursday evening, March 2nd, 1899.

1. Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello—First Trio op. 16 in F major, Jadasohn. *a.* Allegro tranquillo. *b.* Andantino. *c.* Finale—Allegro grazioso. Charles Kaub, P. G. Anton and Charles Kunkel.
2. Song—For This! DeKoven. Mrs. Nannie K. Dodson.
3. Violoncello Solo—*a.* Warum? Popper. *b.* Chanson a boire, op. 19, Dunkler. P. G. Anton.
4. Piano Solo—Don Juan, Grand Fantasia, Thalberg. Op. 42, introducing the celebrated serenade and minuet. Charles Kunkel.
5. Violin Solo—*a.* Romanze, op. 3, No. 1, Reinecke. *b.* Hungarian Rhapsody, op. 43, Hauser. Charles Kaub.
6. Song—He was a Prince, Lynes. Mrs. Nannie K. Dodson.
7. Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello—*a.* Meditation, Richardson. *b.* Spanish Dance, op. 12, No. 2, Moszkowski. Charles Kaub, P. G. Anton and Charles Kunkel.
8. Piano Duet—Philomel Polka, Kunkel. Charles J. Kunkel and Charles Kunkel.

240th Kunkel Popular Concert (sixteenth concert of the season), Thursday evening, March 9th, 1899.

1. Piano Solo—Sonata—Pastorale, op. 28, D major, Beethoven. *a.* Allegro. *b.* Andante. *c.* Scherzo allegro vivace. *d.* Rondo-allegro ma non troppo. Charles Kunkel.
2. Song—Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark, Bishop. Miss Mary E. Maginnes.
3. Violin Solo—Concerto Russe, op. 29, Lalo. *a.* Andante. Allegro. *b.* Chants Russes (Russian Songs) Lento. *c.* Chants Russes. Andante. Vivace. Guido Parisi.
4. Piano Solo—*a.* Consolation (Song without Words), op. 30, No. 6; *b.* Hunting Song (Song without Words), op. 19, No. 3; *c.* Spinning Song (Song without Words), op. 67, No. 4; *d.* Confidence (Song without Words), op. 19, No. 4, Mendelssohn. *e.* On Wings of Song—Mendelssohn Transcribed by Heller. Charles Kunkel.
5. Song—*a.* Thou'rt like unto a Flower, Rubinstein. *b.* A May Morning, Denza. Miss Mary E. Maginnes.
6. Violin Solo—Air Hongroise, Ernst. Guido Parisi.
7. Piano Duet—Il Trovatore—(Verdi)—Grand Fantasia. Introducing "Soldiers' Chorus," "Home to Our Mountains" and "Anvil Chorus," Melnotte. Charles J. Kunkel and Charles Kunkel.

241st Kunkel Popular Concert (seventeenth concert of the season), Thursday evening, March 16th, 1899.

1. Sonata for Piano and Violoncello—Op. 18, Ru-

binstein. *a.* Allegro con moto. *b.* Allegretto. *c.* Allegro molto. P. G. Anton and Charles Kunkel.

2. Song—*a.* If, Deuza. *b.* Ninon, Tosti. Herbert Spencer.

3. Violin Solo—Walter's Preislied, Wagner-Wilhelmj. (Walther's Prize Song). Miss Martha Kaminski.

4. Song—*a.* My Peace is Gone, Graben-Hoffman. *b.* And I, Gaynor. Mrs. Ray Douglas.

5. Piano Solo—*a.* Humoresque (Danse des Negres); *b.* Hiawatha (An Indian Legend); *c.* Alpine Storm—A Summer Idyl, Kunkel. (By general request).

This composition (Alpine Storm) may be called a tone-picture of pastoral summer life. All is peace in the Alpine Valley where the young shepherd tends his sheep. For the time being, however, he has left the responsibility of the care of his flock to his faithful and well-trained dogs, for his mind is now upon the lamb of another flock, Lisette, whose mother's cottage he can see in the distance. He thinks that even now he spies her in the meadow, caressing her pet lamb, and he takes up his oboe in the hope that some faint echo of her favorite love-song may reach her ears and tell her that Jacques is thinking of her. While he is playing this melody, the distant thunder of an approaching summer shower is heard, but, too much absorbed in his music or the thought of her who is its inspiration, he hears it not and continues to play. A louder rumble, however, recalls him to the present realities of life and the necessities of his fleecy charge, and changing his tune he gives his dogs the signal to drive the flock under shelter. Hardly is this done when the rain begins to fall and the storm's precursor, the wind, to hiss through the mountain pines. Soon the storm breaks in all its fury, the mountain torrents leap from rock to rock, the trees twist their arms as if in agony and bend before the Storm King as if asking mercy at his hands. Their prayer is heard. The Storm King departs; the sun breaks through the clouds; a million raindrops sparkle like diamonds on each tree; the birds twitter to their mates in the branches; the young shepherd signals his flock to return to the pasture and resumes his song to his love in the distance, while the faint and fainter rumble of the thunder tells that the storm is now disappearing in the farness. Charles Kunkel.

6. Song—*a.* At Twilight, Nevin. *b.* Because I Love You Dear, Hawley. Herbert Spencer.

7. Violoncello Solo—*a.* Chant Sans Paroles, op. 2, No. 3; *b.* Mazurka, op. 9, No. 3, Tchaikowsky-Schulz. The attention of the public is especially called to these new gems of Leo Schulz for Violoncello. P. G. Anton.

8. Violin Solo—Liebeslied (Love Song), Conrath. Miss Martha Kaminski.

9. Song—*a.* Ecstasy, Beach. *b.* Marionettes, Cooke. Mrs. Ray Douglas.

10. Duet for Piano—Flash and Crash (Galop), Snow. Charles J. Kunkel and Charles Kunkel.

As to the number of hours that should be spent in daily practice, Leschetizsky, the famous Vienna teacher, and the instructor of Paderewski, says it depends very much upon the pupil's power of concentrating his mind upon what his fingers are doing—five hours he would call a maximum, and less is better. "Don't practice so many hours," he is always saying, "but use your brain more while you are practicing. Learn to listen to what you are playing—to listen! How few there are who know how to listen!" And then, to illustrate his meaning, he will strike two notes in succession, say G and D, and show what changes and shadings of meaning may be effected by varying the time and tone quality. A little strengthening here, a holding back there, the quickening of a pulse, the change of an accent—these make all the difference between soul and clay, between art and artifice, but it takes a listening brain to feel them. Perhaps—and indeed it is so regarded—this habit is one of the most precious of the many really precious things that Leschetizsky develops in his pupils.

And then there is the habit he is always counseling of practicing away from the piano, says Cleveland Moffett in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, not practicing with the hands, but with the mind, by thinking out a piece, note by note, passage by passage, until a distinct and original idea of it has been obtained. This work may be done, he says, at almost any time, once the habit is formed, and may be done with or without notes.

The Czartorizski Museum at Cracow, which is now about to be opened, is, of course, devoted to Chopin, who taught a princess Czartorizski. In the collection is a sketch made by George Sand of Chopin wearing a blouse, and actually at work at his desk; the mask of Chopin, taken by George Sand's son-in-law, Clesinger, after the musician's death; the bust of the composer by the same artist, Ary Scheffer's portrait, and a quantity of autographs.

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THOMAS M. HYLAND, EDITOR.

APRIL, 1899.

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ROSENTHAL CONCERTS.

Rosenthal, the great pianist, will give two recitals at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Wednesday night, April 5th, and Friday afternoon, April 7th. No lover of music, teacher or student, should miss these recitals given by this incomparable master.

Rosenthal has made a new contract with his manager for sixty additional concerts commencing Feb. 11th and ending May 20th. The original contract, which was also for sixty concerts, came to an end on the first named date. This renewal is the best possible proof of Rosenthal's success this season.

The following excerpts are deserved tributes from the New York press:

When Rosenthal seated himself quietly at the piano, there followed the most astonishing exhibition of piano-playing ever heard in this city! . . . Even Rubinstein had not such a mastery of the keyboard.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Moriz Rosenthal, the Polish pianist, took New York by storm last night. His success, unlike that of others of his art, was purely due to his tremendous virtuosity. . . . Authority of style, mastery of technique, absolute command of an instrument, which seemed to have become a mere plaything in his hands, and a marvelous exhibition of artistic achievement, touching the limits of human possibility—these were the factors which roused an audience of musicians and music-lovers to the sincerest bursts of applause a public performer has ever received in this city. . . . The assertion that Rosenthal is the greatest of all technicians can not be attacked. Such absolute perfection was never before exhibited before any American audience.—*N. Y. World.*

What a virtuoso this man is! There is no one today—probably there has never been one—who has his prodigious and prestigious command of the piano. . . . The master has come again, and his mastery is more complete than ever.

He will not be a fad, he will be something better—a success.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

There is a melan, a dash, a *fin de siècle* daring and impetuosity about this pianist that suggests the telephone and every other modern contrivance or invention. Rosenthal is essentially alive, vital, hu-

man. . . . It is after all a question of temperament, and Rosenthal has a healthy one, which will remain fresh and unspoiled. . . .—*N. Y. Sun.*

Rosenthal's playing, it is evident to the discerning observer, is dominated by a keen and untiring intellectual grasp that gives it a value, and a quality quite his own. . . . The great hall was crowded, and the impression made by the miracle-worker, was even more profound than on his first appearance in the American Metropolis. . . .—*N. Y. Tribune.*

I should say after hearing this new idol of New York's music-mad population, that Rosenthal had about six hands, with an allotment of about sixteen fingers to each of them. Shut your eyes while Rosenthal is playing and you are convinced that what he is doing would be impossible to a man with less than ninety-six fingers! Candidly, I do not think you can afford to miss Rosenthal—but take your opera glass along.—*N. Y. Evening Journal.*

Such dash and precision, such perfection of execution, and such an exhibition of skill, pure and simple, have never been witnessed here before, and Mr. Rosenthal is entitled to the distinction of being an innovator in this line of effort. Not even the delicately adjusted might and swiftness of Paderewski, nor the nimble and exquisite fingerwork of Joseffy can compete with what this new conqueror of the keyboard achieved last night. He stands unrivaled in this field.—*Mail and Express.*

The musical season was opened in New York with an electric rush last evening, for at the piano, in Carnegie Hall there sat the Titan of piano technique, Moriz Rosenthal. This wonderful artist is now of the very highest type, capable of giving the listener as much delight in a dainty composition like Henselt's "Si oiseau j'étais" as in the bewildering exhibition piece such as Liszt's "Don Juan" Fantasia. This artist has now reached the very zenith of his powers—a fact that the audience which numbered four thousand people, thoroughly demonstrated by its delirious applause. Long before the evening was over he became an object of veritable hero worship, and proved that the opinion of the London critics was correct when they agreed that Rosenthal played like a God. No more beautiful music than this was ever heard in the world. The evening was full of delightful surprises and joyous excitement.—*N. Y. World.*

A New York reporter claims that fully 3,000 singers have arrived in that city since the beginning of the musical season. And yet foreigners say that the Americans are not musical!

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors, and render to the world a more lasting service by absence of jealousy and recognition of merit than we could ever render by the straining efforts of personal ambition.—*Archdeacon Farrar.*

On the eve of the production of Siegfried Wagner's "Barenhauser," the young composer was interviewed in Vienna. He said that the suggestion for the use of the fairy tale as an opera subject came from his father, who had declared it adapted for operatic treatment. He added that he believed that if his father had lived longer he would have composed a fairy opera, and that the ideal subject in his mind was "The Sleeping Beauty." Apropos, the New York *Staats Zeitung* stated last week that the performances of "Der Barenhauser" in Munich had come to an abrupt end because of disagreements between the composer and his singers.

Maurice Grau, the opera impresario, made a comparison of the cost of grand opera between New York and London. While the Metropolitan Opera House has about double the seating capacity of Covent Garden, in London, the cost of production in the latter city is only about one-half what it is in New York. The chief singers receive for their work one-half what they get in the United States, while the pay of the others varies from forty to sixty per cent. less.

AT THE THEATRES.

Coming Attractions.

OLYMPIC.

Monday, April 3, Amberg Pearsant Opera Co.
Monday, April 10, Sign of the Cross.
Monday, April 17, Francis Wilton.
Monday, April 24, Herbert Kelsey and Effie Shannon in "The Moth and the Flame."

CENTURY.

Monday, April 3, Great Hermann Co.
Monday, April 10, Annie Russell.

Lili Lehmann rebukes young women who want her autograph when they wear the feathers of song birds in their hats.

Margarethe Fluegge is the latest phenomenon in the musical world. This young woman is a born artist. She hails from a rural district in the vicinity of Cologne, on the Rhine, and musical critics call her the Paganini of the harp. Fraulein Fluegge cannot be induced to appear before an audience in full dress, and she insists on playing in the finest theaters of the continent in the plain and simple garb of a woman of the middle class of Cologne.

Speculation as to the exact salaries, for a single performance, paid to the stars at the Grau opera will not stop. The latest guesses are as follows: Jean de Reszke, \$2,200; Lili Lehmann, \$1,250; Sembrich, \$1,100; Edouard de Reszke, \$800; Nordica, \$600; Eames, \$600, and Plancon, \$300.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the Italians consider opera solely in relation to their sensuous emotions; the French as producing pleasures more or less akin to those of the table, the Spaniards mainly as a vehicle for dancing, and the Englishman as an expensive, but not unprofitable way of demonstrating financial prosperity. In other words, the Italian might be said to hear through what is euphemistically called his heart; the Frenchman through his palate, the Spaniard through his toes, the German through his brain, and the Englishman through his pocket.

A number of public-spirited women of Philadelphia are raising funds to establish a symphony orchestra in that city, and \$100,000 has already been secured. A number of the largest contributors are understood to favor Walter Damrosch for conductor.

Mascagni is at present the director of the Rossini Conservatory, at Pesaro, which has an interesting history. Rossini left \$600,000 to Pesaro, his birthplace, and the conservatory was erected in his honor. Rossini intended to leave his fortune to Bologna, but upon some occasion the Bolognaeans hissed one of his operas, so they only received \$20. Mascagni's wife, who encourages him in every way, prevented him from throwing the manuscript of "Cavalleria" into the waste basket, and so made her husband famous. Mascagni's opinion of the French and English is not very complimentary. Mascagni is dubbed "Maccaroni" by the Frenchmen, so he asserts they have no taste for music.

Frau Anna Claud Saar, of Nice, believes that she has discovered a way of doing away with flats and sharps in musical notation. Instead of five lines she uses seven, one for each note in the diatonic scale, the spaces between being used for the semi-tones. The plan is, however, not a new one. Systems of lines up to 15 were used centuries ago, but it was finally agreed that the five-line staff was the most convenient. It cannot be denied, however, that the present silly and cumbersome system of sharps and flats and double sharps and flats must be superseded some day by something more rational. Here is a good field for Yankee ingenuity. It took over a thousand years to develop our present musical notation, and there is still very much room for improvement.

A great Wagner opera house is to be built in London. It is also to serve for standard performances of Shakespeare's plays.

The Broadwoods, a prominent firm of piano manufacturers of London, have placed on the market an ingenious arrangement whereby a singer can accompany himself on the piano without sitting down, the invention of the well-known singer, Mr. George Henschel.

When Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" was first brought out, the prices were \$1.25 for orchestra seats, \$5.00 for boxes. When his last work was given the prices at the first-night performance were \$10 and \$125.

By a recent decision of the highest court of Austria, Brahms' last will is held to be invalid, as the composer had neglected to put his signature to it. This will give the bulk of his property to the Vienna Society of the Friends of Music.

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the one of "many tones," embodies the highest attainments in the art of Piano making, and is in accord with the best ideals of piano construction.

The "Crown" Piano is strictly and in the fullest sense a high grade piano. It is not surpassed in any way by any "single tone" piano. It is all, and has all that will be found in any other high grade piano; and, in addition thereto, its many-tone capabilities give it range and capacity above and beyond all others, doing away completely with the objections to the ordinary pianos, because of the monotony of their one "single tone."

Its multi-tone adjustment does not complicate its construction, or in any way affect the quality of the piano tone except to more than double its life. It is an essential part in the construction of the "Crown" Piano, and is built into each and every "Crown" Piano made. All of the various tones and tone effects, aside from the regular piano tone, are produced by it. No other piano has this multi-tone adjustment; no other piano can have it, because it belongs exclusively to the "Crown" Piano.

The great varieties of tone, tone shading and tone effects produced by the "Crown" Piano, give it the greatest and most varied capacity of any piano ever made.

Any person who can play in the ordinary piano tone, can quickly learn to execute in the various tones. The original and exclusive attributes and capabilities of the "Crown" Piano in its piano tone and its other "many tones" charm and attract all pianists and vocalists who hear it. It is much more pleasing, entertaining and satisfactory than any "single tone" piano can be.

The confidence of the manufacturer in his product is evidenced by his ten years warranty, which is "burnt in the back" of each instrument. Illustrated catalogue with music free.

GEO. P. BENT, Mfr., Bent Block, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

SPARKS.

3

Galop de Concert.

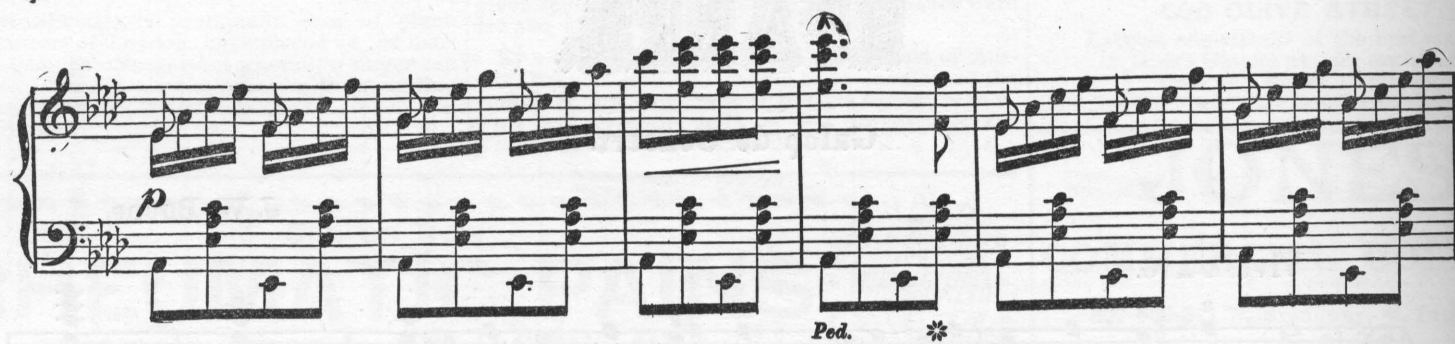
J. W. Boone.

Vivo. $\text{♩} = 76$.

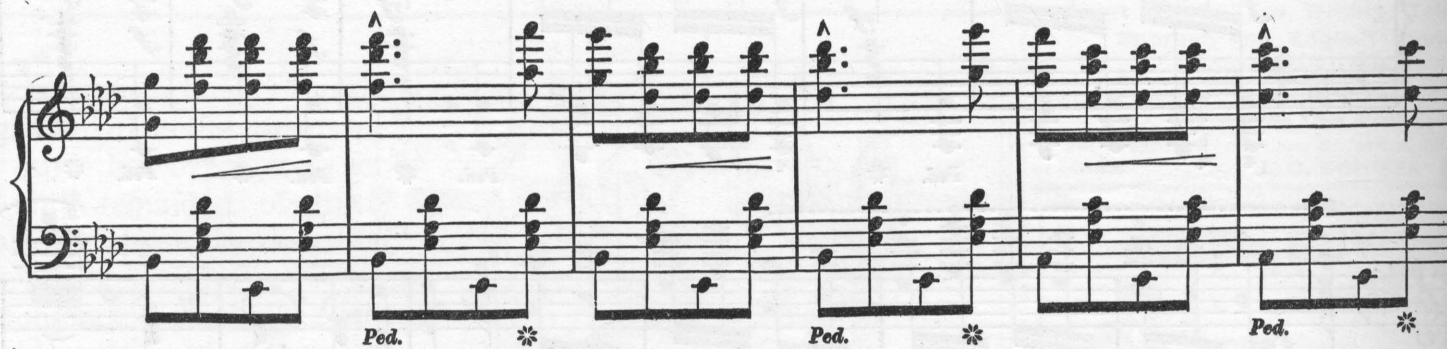
The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of music. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Vivo' with a metronome marking of 76. The score includes various dynamic markings: 'f' (forte) at the beginning of the first system, 'p' (piano) at the end of the first system, 'cres.' (crescendo) at the beginning of the fourth system, 'rf' (ritardando forte) at the end of the fourth system, and 'rf' at the end of the sixth system. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. The piece concludes with a final chord marked 'rf'.

1523 - 9

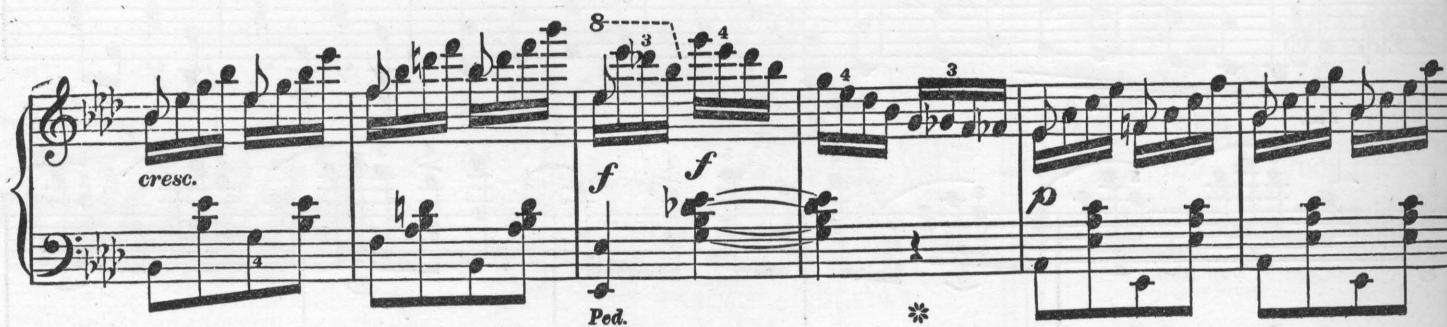
Copyright. Kunkel Bros. 1894.



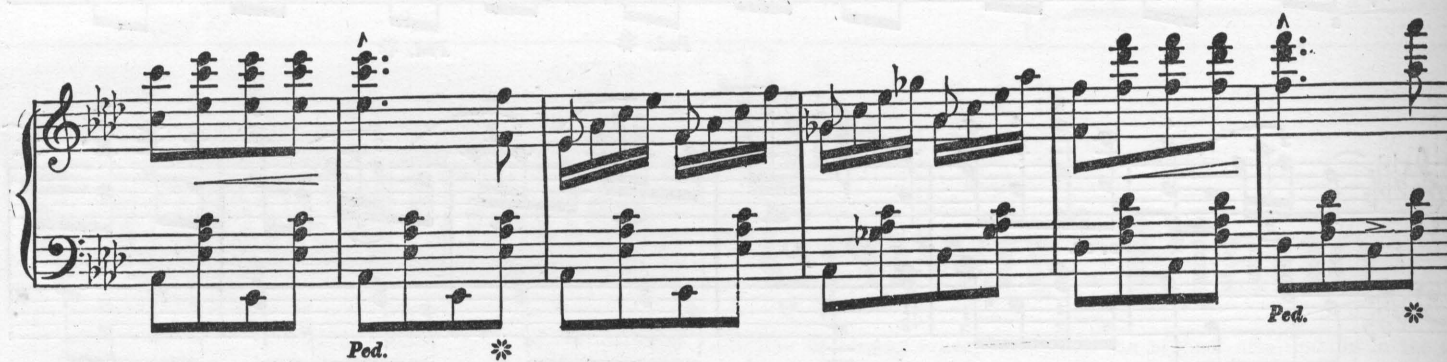
First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note patterns. Bass staff contains chords. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk is located below the bass staff.



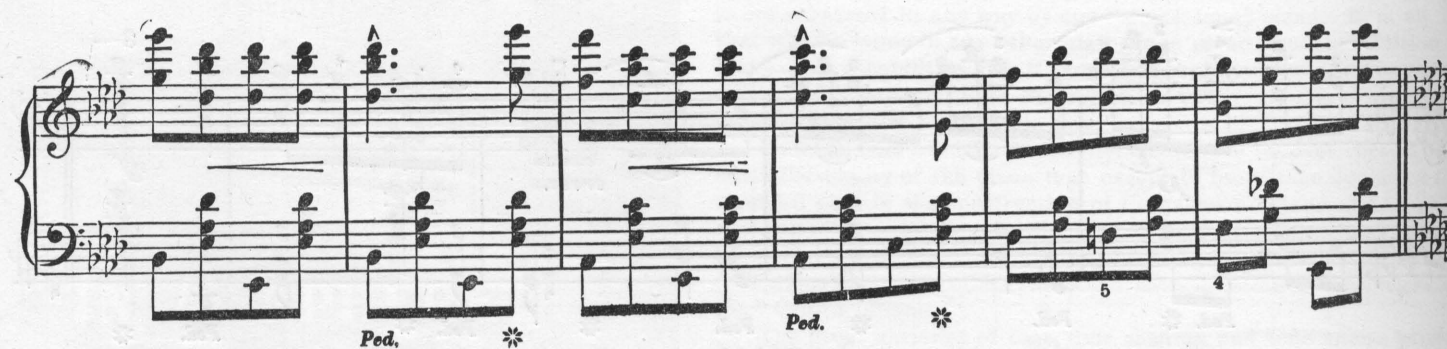
Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords with accents (^). Bass staff contains chords. *Ped.* (pedal) markings with asterisks are located below the bass staff.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3, 4, 3, 4. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is in the treble staff. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking is in the bass staff. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk is located below the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords with accents (^). Bass staff contains chords. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk is located below the bass staff.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords with accents (^). Bass staff contains chords. A *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk is located below the bass staff.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 2 and 3. Bass staff has chords. Dynamics include *f* and *f*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 3 and 5. Bass staff has chords. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3. Bass staff has chords. Dynamics include *p*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 3, 4, 5, 4. Bass staff has chords. Dynamics include *cres.*, *rf*, and *p*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff has notes with fingerings 3, 4, 3, 2, 4, 4, 8. Bass staff has chords. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4. Bass staff has a *p* dynamic marking. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and *.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and *.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *mf* marking. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and *.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and *.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *cresc.* marking. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and *.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *Ped.* marking and an asterisk (*) below it.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *Ped.* marking and an asterisk (*) below it. Bass staff has a *Ped.* marking and an asterisk (*) below it.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has *rf* and *mf* dynamic markings. Bass staff has a *Ped.* marking at the end.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *Ped.* marking and an asterisk (*) below it. Bass staff has a *Ped.* marking and an asterisk (*) below it.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a *f* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a *Ped.* marking and an asterisk (*) below it.



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a half note. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics: *mf*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and an asterisk.



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics: *mf*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and an asterisk.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics: *cresc.* and *f*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and an asterisk.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics: *f*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and an asterisk.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* and an asterisk.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains triplets and sixteenth notes. Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal marks with asterisks are present below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains triplets and sixteenth notes. Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal marks with asterisks are present below the bass staff. Dynamics include *cres.*, *rf*, and *p*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains triplets and sixteenth notes. Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal marks with asterisks are present below the bass staff. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*. A note above the system reads: "To shorten the piece go from ♩ to ♩ ".

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and sixteenth notes. Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal marks with asterisks are present below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords and sixteenth notes. Bass staff contains chords and single notes. Pedal marks with asterisks are present below the bass staff. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *rf*.

[illegible]

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. Treble and bass staves with various chords and single notes. Pedal points are marked with "Ped." and asterisks.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. Treble and bass staves with various chords and single notes.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. Treble and bass staves with various chords and single notes. A dashed line with an "8" above it spans measures 13-18.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. Treble and bass staves with various chords and single notes. A dashed line with an "8" above it spans measures 19-24.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 25-30. Treble and bass staves with various chords and single notes. The instruction "sempre cres." is written below the bass staff.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 31-36. Treble and bass staves with various chords and single notes. The instruction "strepitoso." is written above the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

VALSE LENTE.

To insure a refined and scholarly rendition of the piece, the artistic use of the pedal as indicated is imperative.

Poco moto. ♩ - 132.

Eduard Schutt. Op. 17. No 2.

espressivo.

mp

accel.

cres.

poco rit.

a tempo.

mp

accel.

cres.

poco a poco in tempo.

poco rit.

rit.

Pedal.

molto rit. *a tempo.* *mf* *l.h.* *accel.* 3

Pedal.

dim. *rit.* *Tempo I.* *pp*

Pedal.

accel. *cres.* *poco rit.*

Pedal.

a tempo. *cres.*

Pedal.

poco rit. *a tempo.* *mf* *pp l.h.*

Pedal.

rit. *lento.* *espressivo.* 1192-2

Pedal.

POLO.

GALOP DE CONCERT.

by
Leon Dinkgreve.

Transcribed as Duet by Carl Sidus

Con Bravura $\text{♩} = 100$.

Secondo.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo of 100 beats per minute. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score is divided into five systems, each containing a piano staff and a bass staff. The piano part features complex chordal textures and rapid sixteenth-note passages, while the bass part provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics vary throughout, including mezzo-forte (*mf*) and crescendo (*cres.*). Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. Fingerings are clearly marked for both hands. The piece concludes with a final chord in the piano staff marked *f*.

1002 - 10

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POLO.

GALOP DE CONCERT.

by
Leon Dinkgreve.
Primo.

Transcribed as Duet by Carl Sidus

Con Bravura $\text{♩} = 100$.

The musical score is arranged in five systems, each with a piano (left) and right-hand part. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Con Bravura' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations:

- System 1:** Starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Pedal points are indicated with 'Ped.' and asterisks (*).
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. The right hand has more complex figures, including some triplets. Dynamics include 'f' (forte) and 'Ped.' with asterisks.
- System 3:** Features a 'cres.' (crescendo) marking. The right hand has a more active role with sixteenth-note passages. Pedal points are marked throughout.
- System 4:** The right hand continues with intricate figures. The left hand maintains a consistent rhythmic pattern. Pedal points are marked.
- System 5:** The final system concludes the piece. It includes a 'Ped.' marking and an asterisk (*) at the end.

Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Slurs and ties are used to connect notes across measures. The score is numbered '1002 - 10' at the bottom center.

Secondo.

This piano score, titled "Secondo.", consists of six systems of music. Each system is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as chords, arpeggios, and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *cres.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano). Pedal markings are indicated by "Ped." and asterisks (*). The score concludes with a double bar line and the number "1002-10".

System 1: Treble staff has chords with fingerings 4 2 1 and 5 3 1. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Pedal markings: Ped., *, Ped., *, Ped., *, Ped., *.

System 2: Treble staff has chords with fingerings 5 3 1, 5 2 1, 4 2 1, 5 2 1, 5 2 1, and 4 2 1. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics: *cres.* and *mf*. Pedal markings: Ped., *, Ped., *, Ped., *, Ped., *.

System 3: Treble staff has chords with fingerings 5 4 2, 5 3 1, 5 2 1, 4 2 1, and 5 3 1. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Pedal markings: Ped., *, Ped., *, Ped., *, Ped., *.

System 4: Treble staff has chords with fingerings 4 2 1, 5 2 1, 5 2 1, 4 2 1, 5 4 2, and 5 3 1. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics: *mf*. Pedal markings: Ped., *, Ped., *.

System 5: Treble staff has chords with fingerings 5 2 1, 5 2 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 1, 5 4 2, and 5 3 1. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics: *cres.* and *p*. Pedal markings: Ped., *, Ped., *.

System 6: Treble staff has chords with fingerings 3 2 1, 4 2 1, 5 4 2 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 1, and 3 2 1. Bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Pedal markings: Ped., *, Ped., *.

5

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in D major, 2/4 time. The score is for a single melodic line with a piano accompaniment. The melody is written on a treble clef staff, and the piano accompaniment is on a bass clef staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes a "cres." (crescendo) marking and a "Pod." (Poderoso) marking. The melody features various ornaments, including mordents and grace notes. The piano accompaniment includes a "f" (forte) marking. The score is divided into measures by bar lines.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in 2/4 time and features a melody with various ornaments and fingerings. The voice part is in 2/4 time and features a melody with various ornaments and fingerings. The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegretto".

8- 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 1 2 4 3 2 3 1 1 4 3 1

f *cres.* *p*

1 2 3 5 1 2 3 4 3 1 2 4 3 2 4 2 4

[illegible]

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedaling is marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. The score is divided into two main sections: 'Trio.' and 'Secondo.'.

System 1: Treble clef has a 4/2 fingering. Bass clef starts with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *f* dynamic. Pedaling is marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

System 2: Treble clef has a 4/2 fingering. Bass clef starts with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *f* dynamic. Pedaling is marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

System 3: Treble clef has a 4/2 fingering. Bass clef starts with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *f* dynamic. Pedaling is marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

System 4: Treble clef has a 4/2 fingering. Bass clef starts with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a *cres.* dynamic, and ends with a *f* dynamic. Pedaling is marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

System 5: Treble clef has a 4/2 fingering. Bass clef starts with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a *f* dynamic. Pedaling is marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

System 6: Treble clef has a 4/2 fingering. Bass clef starts with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a *f* dynamic. Pedaling is marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks.

7

1002-10

Secondo.

This musical score, titled "Secondo.", is arranged in six systems, each consisting of a piano (right) and bass (left) staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedal points are marked with "Ped." and asterisks. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The score includes a crescendo marking (*cres.*) in the fifth system. The piece concludes with a final chord in the sixth system. The page number "1002 - 10" is printed at the bottom center.

f *mf* *f* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

cres. *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

1002 - 10

Secondo.

5 2 1 4 2 1 5 4 2 5 3 1 5 2 1

mf

animato.

f sempre *cres. e accel.*

ff

Ped. *

1002 - 10

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of six systems of grand staves. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system is marked *animato.* The third system continues the piece. The fourth system includes a *Ped.* (pedal) instruction with an asterisk. The fifth system also includes a *Ped.* instruction. The sixth system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by 'sempre *cres. e accel.*' (always crescendo and accelerate), and ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and an asterisk. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

11

Primo.

The musical score for the first part of the piece is written for two staves. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) are placed below the bass staff at specific points. There are also asterisk-like symbols below the bass staff. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

animato.

The musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). The music is marked 'animato.' and features various fingerings and slurs. The upper staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of quarter notes, and then a series of eighth notes. The lower staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of quarter notes, and then a series of eighth notes. The music concludes with a final cadence.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes a key signature change from three sharps to two sharps (F#, C#) at the beginning of the second system. The melody is marked with fingerings (1-5) and includes a trill in the final measure. The accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a more complex pattern in the right hand, including a trill in the final measure.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written for voice and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the voice part, and the piano accompaniment is in the right hand. The score includes a piano introduction, a first ending, and a second ending. The piano introduction features a series of chords and a melodic line. The first ending is marked with a dashed line and a repeat sign. The second ending is marked with a dashed line and a repeat sign. The score includes a piano introduction, a first ending, and a second ending. The piano introduction features a series of chords and a melodic line. The first ending is marked with a dashed line and a repeat sign. The second ending is marked with a dashed line and a repeat sign.

sempre cres. e accel.

1002 - 10

STUDY XVI.

Theme and Variation.

Choral in Four Part Harmony. (Adeste Fideles, Portugese Hymn.)

THEME.

Slow.

Anonymous.

p

Pedal.

or

STUDY XVII.

VARIATION.

Slow.

p

Pedal.

The first system of the musical score consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a dotted line with the number '8' above it. The bass staff contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. A 'Pedal.' line is written below the bass staff, showing a sequence of notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The dynamic marking 'mf' is present at the end of the system.

The second system continues the musical piece. The treble staff features a melodic line with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The bass staff has a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. A 'Pedal.' line is written below the bass staff, showing a sequence of notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4.

The third system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The bass staff has a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. A 'Pedal.' line is written below the bass staff, showing a sequence of notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4.

The fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The bass staff has a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. A 'Pedal.' line is written below the bass staff, showing a sequence of notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4.

STUDY XVIII.

Theme and Variations.
Choral in Four Part Harmony. (Dundee.)

THEME.

Slow.

Lowell Mason, 1792-1872.

The musical score for Study XVIII, Theme, is presented in two systems. Each system features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, and a separate line for the pedal. The first system is marked 'Slow' and 'f'. The second system continues the theme. Fingerings and pedaling are indicated throughout.

STUDY XIX.

If the half notes in the bass were to be sung by voices or played by any instrument other than the piano, they would have to be dotted in order to preserve to the end of the measure the purely four part harmony of the Choral proper.

Example.

Soprano.

Alto.

Tenor.

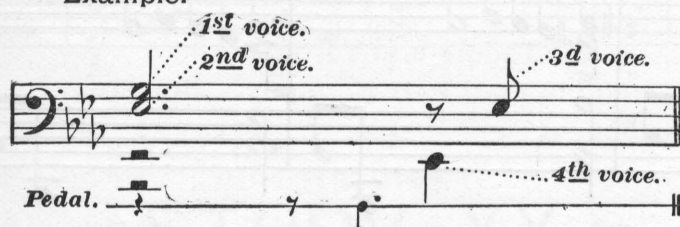
Bass.

The musical example for Study XIX shows four-part harmony. It includes staves for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The Soprano and Alto parts are in treble clef, and the Tenor and Bass parts are in bass clef. The example shows a single measure of music.

The dotting of the notes at A is not required, however, as the use of the pedal produces the same effect.

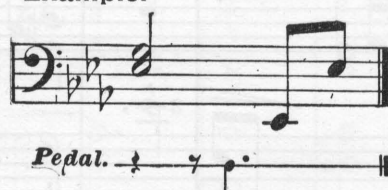
The bass in this study, as played with the pedal, actually represents four voices.

Example.



The E flat, a quarter note with a half rest preceding, represents three quarters, while the upper E flat, with the preceding half and eighth rests, also represents three quarters. To simplify this mode of writing, which is, to say the least, confusing to the eye, the simple notation has been adopted, as the pedal sustains the notes their proper length and does away with the dotting.

Example.



The playing of these two examples, according to their respective notations, will prove the effects identical.

N. B.—It may be here remarked that the piano and harp are the only instruments admitting of such abbreviated notation. All other instruments require the writing of a note as long as it is to sound.

VARIATION.

Slow.

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The treble staff contains four measures of music, each beginning with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains four measures of music, each beginning with a triplet of eighth notes. Below the grand staff is a single line labeled "Pedal." with a series of eighth notes and rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The treble staff contains four measures of music, each beginning with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains four measures of music, each beginning with a triplet of eighth notes. Below the grand staff is a single line labeled "Pedal." with a series of eighth notes and rests.

The third system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The treble staff contains four measures of music, each beginning with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains four measures of music, each beginning with a triplet of eighth notes. Below the grand staff is a single line labeled "Pedal." with a series of eighth notes and rests.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The treble staff contains four measures of music, each beginning with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains four measures of music, each beginning with a triplet of eighth notes. Below the grand staff is a single line labeled "Pedal." with a series of eighth notes and rests.

Pedal.

STUDY XX.

Theme and Variations.

Choral in Four Part Harmony. (Seymour.)

THEME.

Carl Maria von Weber, 1786-1826.

Slow.

Pedal.

Pedal.

STUDY XXI.

VARIATION I.

Slow.

Pedal.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note chords, each marked with a *p* (piano) and a 7 (seventh). Bass staff contains chords, some marked with *cres.* (crescendo). A *Pedal.* line is shown below the bass staff, indicating the pedal point.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note chords, each marked with a *p* (piano) and a 7 (seventh). Bass staff contains chords, some marked with *cres.* (crescendo). A *Pedal.* line is shown below the bass staff, indicating the pedal point.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note chords, each marked with a *p* (piano) and a 7 (seventh). Bass staff contains chords, some marked with *cres.* (crescendo). A *Pedal.* line is shown below the bass staff, indicating the pedal point.

The charming and effective embellishments introduced in this variation are frequently found in compositions of modern writers for the piano, notably in Melnotte's beautiful religious meditation "Trust in God," and Gottschalk's "Last Hope." Pieces like the above, which are very popular, depend entirely upon the artistic use of the pedal for a perfect and scholarly rendition.

SWEETHEART MINE.

3

Graves Thompson.

Waltz time ♩ . 80.

1. I love a lit - tle
2. Her voice is sweet - est

1. la - dy, I call her sweet - heart mine
2. mu - sic And soft - ly breath'd her sighs

1555 - 4.

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1. She's like a lit - tle fai - ry With a sweet face and
2. Her smile is like the sun - shine, Sun - shine that lights her



1. form di - vine I meet her ev' - ry
2. love - ly eyes Her cheeks are like the



1. ev'n - ing And tell her sweet tales of love
2. ro - ses, As dipp'd in the morn - ing dew



1. That make her with me lin - ger, Be -
2. Oh how I love this maid - en My



1. neath the stars a - bove Oh! sweet - heart
2. lit - tle sweet - heart true " " "

mine, Oh! sweet - heart mine, Oh, come tell me with those
&c

eyes di - vine What lies in thy heart, Ah, yes! 'tis love's

dart, Then come, sweet - heart, thou art mine.....

Oh raise those trust - ing eyes of blue And let their love - light

glist - en through Oh raise those trust - ing eyes of blue And

I'll be true to you

Vivo.

LISZT AND TSCHAIKOWSKY.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie began, at the Royal Institution, London, a series of lectures respectively on Liszt, Tschaiikowsky and Brahms. With regard to the first named, the lecturer chiefly dwelt upon the composer's personality and temperament, says the *Musical News*. The lecturer said one of the strongest characteristics of Liszt was an almost Quixotic self-abnegation. He not only refrained from criticising other artists, but often neglected to utilize the admiration of his patrons for his own advantage in order to give encouragement to artists of ability much inferior to his own. He made his first appearance in England at Manchester in 1825, where he was announced as the great pianist who, at 12 years old, had already achieved a European reputation. His advent formed an epoch in the development of pianoforte technique. He had transferred the brilliancy of Paganini to the pianoforte, and the ingenuity of his combinations, then a marvel, remained still unsurpassed. At the age of 38 Liszt retired, almost into obscurity, to Weimer, but, during his 12 years' residence there, the great polemic between Liszt's early friends and favorite composers and the Wagnerian school had arisen, and before the end of it Liszt had quarrelled with Berlioz and acknowledged Richard Wagner as his guiding star. The most striking portions of Liszt's compositions were the songs inspired by the poetry of Goethe and Schiller, the "Faust" Symphony, and the "Mephisto Walzer," and the Rhapsodies which might be said to have created Hungarian musical art. Liszt's latest period was chiefly occupied with works of devotional character, which included the oratorios "St. Elizabeth" and "Christus." He died at Bayreuth on July 31st, 1886, after a memorable visit to England.

Dealing with Tschaiikowsky, the lecturer said that until the middle of the present century, when Glinka became known to European countries outside Russia, Russian musical art had remained practically unknown. The distinctive qualities and elements which entered largely into the present Russian methods of composition were most favorable to the foundation of a national school, since they imported unfamiliar rhythms, and the strange attractions presented in gipsy and Oriental melodies, which carried with them harmonic progressions new to the Western mind. Tschaiikowsky's first pursuit was the law, and he held a Government post for four years. He, however, joined the classes at the St. Petersburg Conservatoire, studied composition under Anton Rubinstein, and made such rapid progress that at the age of 20 he was made a professor of the new school at Moscow. His early composition received little encouragement either from Nicholas Rubinstein or the public, but he continued to write with great rapidity and fertility. In temperament he was shy, retiring, and nervous, and subject to periods of melancholy. More than once he destroyed his work in fits of depression. His mysterious marriage with a lady of whom little was known, appeared to have aggravated the weakness of his temperament, and on several occasions he seemed to contemplate suicide. The death of Nicholas Rubinstein was a great blow to him, but it had inspired the fine pianoforte Trio in A minor, Op. 50, dedicated "To the memory of a great artist." Success came late in life, and with the production of his opera "Mazeppa." He visited London in 1889 and 1893, on the last occasion being elected to the honorary degree of Doctor of Music at Cambridge. In the latter year Brahms purposely travelled to Hamburg to hear his Fifth Symphony, after which the two composers dined together, and frankly expressed their mutual dislike of each other's music, parting, however, good friends. The beauty of many of Tschaiikowsky's songs entitled him to be classed amongst the great melodists, and his six symphonies exhibited quite uncommon personality, the last three showing flashes of genius. In the "Pathetic" Symphony, volcanic passion, relieved by touches of deep sadness, attained the highest point of expression. Boundless exuberance was here allied with comparative restraint, frequently absent from other works which abounded in unbridled passages. He died in 1893, of cholera, it was said.

Nothing retards the progress of the student more than bad practice; it is the bane of many instrumentalists to-day. Some violinists want to play pizzicato and harmonics; many piano players want some noisy, showy piece; singers often wish to sing the most difficult operatic selection; and every cornet player aims at a high C. And thus sensationalism and show are desired. But remember that it is well to study all forms of music. One might be able to play a difficult solo or sonata, but could not play a waltz so that it could be danced. Ordinary people care little about the difficulty of a piece; it is only experts who can judge of technical difficulties.

THE MUSICAL MILLENNIUM.

In the middle ages the only professional musicians, apart from church singers, were the minstrels who traveled about the country, carrying the news from one castle to another, and amusing the knights and their guests with song. These minstrels, says an exchange, usually led such frivolous and vicious lives that they brought the whole art of secular music into disrepute. They were indeed for a time regarded as outcasts.

It took music a long time to recover from the damage to its reputation thus inflicted on it by unworthy executants. It is well known that even the great composers usually had scant honor done them till the dawn of the present century. Bach and Mozart were buried in pauper graves. Mozart was once practically kicked out of doors by his noble employer, and Haydn was treated as a musical household servant by Prince Esterhazy. In 1826, when Weber went to London to bring out the last of his operas, "Oberon," it was still customary in social circles, when musicians of any grade were invited, to separate them from the guests by a cord stretched across the room.

To-day there is not an aristocratic drawing-room in London that does not feel it an honor to have a great musician present; indeed, the custom is to make him the lion of the occasion. Twenty thousand persons attended Beethoven's funeral; emperors, kings, and hosts of the minor nobility of all Europe attended the Wagner Nibelung Festival at Bayreuth in 1876. And think of the honors paid to Anton Seidl in New York last spring. If a great poet, general, or statesman had died the event could have hardly created a greater stir or evoked a more spontaneous outburst of popular sympathy and regret.

In so far, then, as the popular estimation is concerned in which music and musicians are held, it might almost be said that the millennium has arrived. But from other points of view it is still very far off. The same Anton Seidl took his orchestra to Philadelphia a few years ago and gave half a dozen concerts. What was the result? On his return to New York he found that he had not only done a hard week's work without compensation, but had to draw a check of \$2600 to cover the loss. Theodore Thomas had not a few such experiences, and it is well known that to this day he would not be able to keep together his Chicago orchestra if it were not for a large guarantee fund. Philadelphia and Chicago are thus unwilling to support a few first-class concerts given by two of the world's greatest conductors. Nor is the much-vaunted musical culture of Boston more than skin-deep. The Boston Symphony Orchestra prospers only because it is backed up by the million dollars which Mr. Higginson invested in it.

How do we account for this lamentable state of affairs, this remoteness of the musical millennium? Is the public indifferent to music? Far from it; I wish nearly every day in my life it were. Wherever I go I hear whistling and humming and fiddling and fluting and panning—to coin a word—till I feel almost ready to go and dig my own grave. No, there is no lack of interest in music—bad music, vulgar music, sensational music, trashy music, maudlin music; but there is very little desire to hear good music. And why is there so little desire to hear good music? Simply because people are not familiar with it.

Music critics almost invariably condemn new compositions and new composers until they have become familiar with them; then—especially if the poor fellows have meanwhile starved to death—the critics fall down and worship. When Beethoven's symphonies were first produced in New York the audiences used to leave disgusted after two or three movements had been played. Everybody has heard of the philosophical Bergmann, conductor of the Philharmonic, who was one of the first to put Wagner on his programs. Friends complained to him that the audiences did not like Wagner. "Den dey must hear him till dey do!" was his answer. And they now "do" most emphatically. It is on record that when certain symphonies of Beethoven, Schubert, and Rubinstein were first rehearsed, the orchestral musicians rebelled, refused to play, or laughed at them, though in one case, in London, Mendelssohn was the conductor.

If professional musicians and critics need so much time and repetition of music before they can appreciate it, shall we blame the general public for its wholesale avoidance of concert halls? The situation is a peculiar one and not easy to remedy. Suppose a man who would like to add music to his list of pleasures buys a ticket for an orchestral concert. He hears pieces by Beethoven, Schumann, Wagner, for the first time, and is naturally unable to understand at once what even professionals were unable to take in at first. He is puzzled, bewildered, probably bored, and he comes to the conclusion that either such music is not good enough for him or he not good enough for such music, and

thenceforth avoids concert halls. Yet if that man could have been familiarized beforehand in some way with the works he was to hear, the chances are ten to one that he would have been delighted with the entertainment and become a regular concert goer, to the advantage of music and musicians.

Elaborate books have been written on "How to Understand Music," "How to Listen to Music," and so forth, but the secret of the whole matter lies in REPETITION. Persons who have a modicum of liking for music can be made to appreciate a Beethoven sonata or a Chopin prelude if they can be induced to hear them often enough. I once knew two young men who never dreamt of going to concerts or operas. They had a sister who wanted to become a music teacher. She played an hour or two every evening, and in a few years her brothers had become so fond of music that they saved their cigar money for tickets, and soon learned to enjoy the best music immensely. Their private musical millennium had come.

Writers on music too often dwell on the educational purport of certain entertainments in language which conveys the impression that to be educated up to good music is a good deal like going to school to learn grammar, algebra, historic dates, and other difficult and disagreeable things. In reality, it is nothing of the kind. Being educated up to good music means simply hearing it over and over again until you understand it. To understand it means to like it, and when once you like Schubert, Chopin, Bach, or Wagner, you will like them more and more from year to year.

A COMMON-SENSE CHAT.

One of the greatest errors of teaching is in giving to pupils too difficult music. And there is in a pupil no more unreasonable and injurious fault than the impatient wish to attempt work for which he has neither the necessary technic nor the artistic intelligence.

The evil is a common one, says an exchange—more common than some may suppose—and usually arises from the ambition of the pupils or from the indiscreet zeal of the teacher. It is impossible to say too much against it.

Consider some of its effects. What sort of phrasing, rhythm, and expression can be expected from a player beset with insurmountable difficulties? Punctuation and phrasing will be neglected, the rhythm will be broken, and the whole composition taken at too slow a tempo.

As a technical exercise, too difficult a work can hardly be profitable. The least of its bad results is stiffness, which means paralysis of all one's forces. Schumann counseled young musicians never to play a composition with which they did not feel themselves perfectly familiar and at ease. An eminent professor once said, "Do not play anything that is not play to you."

But some may object that progress is only the result of effort. If no one makes an attempt at conquering difficulties, they will remain unconquered. True enough; only do not forget that exercises and etudes exist, as well as "pieces," so called. Observe, now, the logical progress; technical ability must first be gained in exercises, then strengthened in etudes, and finally developed in compositions of every sort.

This recalls the answer given to a correspondent of one of the Paris journals, who asked, "What are the most difficult works for the piano?" Replies poured in; some named the Liszt transcriptions, and the like; others the difficulties of interpretations of Chopin, Schumann, Brahms. But the one which was accepted read: "To play anything well is the hardest task."

A truism, is it? Perhaps. Nevertheless it is wise to appeal now and then to common sense, which is, after all, the rarest sense.

Twenty years separated the first conception and the final completion of the score of "The Nibelungen" series of opera; twenty-two years between the first sketch and the last stroke of the pen on "Die Meistersinger;" while "Parsifal" was in latency twenty-five years.

So far the musical season has brought forward no new works of unusual merit in Italy. One-act operas are still put forward as determined struggles for the place once filled by "Cavalleria Rusticana." None of them, of course, survives. Turin, Milan, Venice, Florence and many small cities have all heard their new operas this season. In the principal cities Massenet's "Roi de Lahore" and "Manon" have enjoyed a new vogue, and Goldmark's "The Queen of Sheba" has been produced with great success in Rome after it had dropped for some time out of the repertoire. Wagner's operas figured importantly on the programmes when the musical season opened in Italy. "The Bohemian Girl" is soon to be given in Naples, and the production is said to be the first ever made in Italy.

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The "Menestrel" announces that two manuscripts of Wagner have recently been sold at Vienna. The one, of six pages, contains the first violin part of the overture "Polonia," the other, of three pages, the cello part of the overture "Columbus." The autograph parts of these two youthful works of the master, the Menestrel continues, remained in Paris until after the war, and were then returned to Bayreuth. Mr. E. Dannreuther, in his "Wagner" article in Sir G. Grove's "Dictionary," mentions that the score of "Polonia" is at Bayreuth; of "Columbus," he states, that after its performance at Paris in 1841 "score and parts disappeared, and have not been heard of since."

John Sebastian Bach noticed in the opera-house dining-room in Berlin (when he went to see King Frederick the Great) an effect which he supposed the architect had not intended to produce. When a speaker stood in one corner of the gallery of the hall,—which was longer than square,—and whispered against the wall, another person, standing in the corner diagonally opposite, with face to the wall, could hear what was said, though no one else could. Bach detected this at a glance, and experiment proved he was right. Another thing: Bach could calculate accurately how a great composition would sound in a given space.

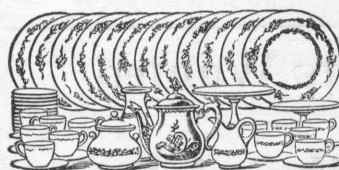
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Books are a favorite subject with Moriz Rosenthal, the great pianist. An intellectual athlete is rare enough in the universities; as to the musical profession one would scarcely look for the anomaly there.

"Kipling," said Rosenthal, "I like best of English writers. He is colossally strong intellectually. I read all I can get of his. Howells is fine, but he is too quiet. Byron I admire greatly, but there is too much sameness in him. He was always writing of a young man with a pale face and brown eyes who went about looking very sad and nobody knew what he was sad about. Dickens I admired greatly in my early days, but not so much now. He has feeling, humor, heart, but he is so unreal. Of course, I know much less of English and American literature than I do of my own, but to me of all American writers Bret Harte is the best. I like him infinitely better than Howells. Of the German poets I like Heine and Lenau best. Heine I place first. Yes, I know him by heart, but anyone can do that. It is merely a matter of memory."

"When is my reading done? Between times, on the cars, in the evening when I am not playing in concert. It has been stated that I practice all day long, that I am at it all the time. That is not true. I study a great deal, but not the same old things. I play new ones. A man must go ahead and not remain in one spot. What is the secret of success in piano playing? The same that is the secret of success in everything—do not get discouraged when bad times come, but go straight ahead."

A correspondent of the *Sun*, speaking of the popularity of inane songs, says:—Songs absolutely vile are displayed in store windows, warbled in our theatres, and in devious ways soon are found in homes to pollute our daughters and sons. The many pretty little love songs and old-time ballads are seldom heard where formerly they exerted such an influence for good.

There must be a fearless and general crusade against the unholy plague of the debasing song miasma. One would suppose the nuisance would have exhausted itself ere this, but, "coon song" singers and similar twitterers appear never to reach the end of their tether; *au contraire*, their bawdy mouthings are stimulated with each successive sewer exudation. "Cry 'havoc,' and let slip the dogs of war."

The outlay and income upon and from the Metropolitan opera season, Mr. Grau roughly estimates at \$650,000 and looks for gross receipts amounting to something between \$1,000,000 and \$1,200,000. As it is expected that there will be about 110 performances in all, this gives an average outlay of between \$5,000 and \$6,000 per performance. These 110 performances include, beside the 68 regular operatic and the 17 "popular-price" operatic performances, 17 Sunday concerts and 8 special "Nibelungen" performances. The writer does not pretend to give the salaries paid to the stars, but guesses that they must range from \$800 to \$1,800 for every performance. The orchestra payroll—to 68 musicians in the orchestra proper and 15 in the stage brass band—amounts to about \$500 per night. Chorus singers get \$15 per week for six performances, and there are 110 of them. Then there are "supes," at from 50 cents to 75 cents per night. Altogether it makes a complicated and interesting budget.

Ludwig Schumann, a son of the celebrated composer, Robert Schumann, died recently at a private asylum in Colditz.

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